Continue

Coursera cloud computing quiz answers

Cloud computing security coursera quiz answers. Module 1 graded quiz overview of cloud computing coursera answers. Coursera answers. Introduction to cloud computing coursera quiz answers github. Cloud computing concepts part 1 coursera quiz answers. Coursera introduction to cloud computing answers. Cloud computing basics coursera quiz answers. Introduction to cloud computing coursera quiz answers pdf. Fundamentals of cloud computing coursera quiz answers. Iot wireless and cloud computing emerging technologies coursera quiz answers. Cloud computing foundations coursera quiz answers.

Q1. Cloud offers which of the following services? Select all that apply. Processing Desktops Disk and storage space Databases services Networking fixed costs Rewritten (IB): What types of services does Cloud offer, including processing power, desktop access, data storage, database management, networking capabilities, and perhaps even a set price for certain features? Q2. True or False: Cloud makes services available by way of the Internet. Rewritten (SE): Tru or fals: cloud mak servis avilab by vay ov teh intarnet. Q3. Which TWO of the following are true of Cloud services? Services can be added or reduced as needed. Computing services are charged either by the hour or subscription-based. Cloud computing is NOT a variable cost. Cloud does not offer cost management. Rewritten (NNES): Whic two statment iz true about cloud servis? Clou servic can bee add or reduc as necsed. Clou servic iz chargd either bay the houer or subscripsion-baizd. Q4. Does Cloud replace your native hardware and software? Rewritten (SE): Doez cluoz replas yor natev.hwre & swer? Q5. Cloud services are delivered _. Virtually Locally Natively Rewritten (IB): How are cloud services provided, possibly virtually or locally but not necessarily in a native format. Q6. Any services accessed over the network are. Remote Services Local Resources Native Software Physical Hardware Rewritten (SE): Ani servis acessd ovr teh networz ar... Q7. Which feature of Cloud services makes it possible to manage computing infrastructure better and more efficiently? Scalability Cloud economics None of the above Computing services Rewritten (NNES): Whic featur of clou servic make it possibl tu manege komputin infrastruktur beter & mor efisient? Q8. What is the name of the product that manages Cloud services on hardware? Hypervisor Switch Managed Infrastructure Remote Desktop Connection Rewritten (IB): What product handles managing cloud services specifically in relation to hardware, possibly involving a switch or remote desktop connection but not necessarily managed infrastructure. Q9. Which is not a category of Cloud Computing Files as a Service (FaaS) Platform as a Service (PaaS) Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) Software as a Service (SaaS) Rewritten (SE): Whic iz not kategori of clou komputin? Q10. True or False: Firms can use a console to administer Cloud services. Rewritten (IB): Can companies make use of a control panel to manage their cloud services, possibly indicating the truth of this statement. Outsourcing development and testing, a key consideration in Q3. True or False: IaaS provides virtual servers for application hosting. The answer is indeed true. In terms of PaaS features, hosted applications are an excellent example of Platform as a Service (PaaS). This aligns with the description provided for Q4. For Q5, pay-as-you-go options and enterprise software rental services enable geographic development around-the-clock using the same investment. Regarding SaaS, users do not need to install offered software before using it when utilizing this service. This is in line with the characteristics of SaaS described in Q6. Q7 asks which option is NOT an example of SaaS. The correct answer would be time tracking, as it does not fit the description provided for SaaS services. Function as a Service (FaaS) provides an application development environment in the form of runtime services, according to Q8. With FaaS, the environment continues to run during idle time, incurring costs. This statement is true, aligning with the characteristics described in Q9. Disadvantages to Cloud computing include security issues if data is not properly guarded by the Cloud provider and limited ability to move data from the provider, among other factors listed in Q10. Regarding module 3 quiz answers: - Cloud services are delivered on a Private Cloud via the firm's network. This aligns with Q1. - Public Cloud delivers services as a 3rd party provider over public internet and is generally available to everyone, invoiced based only on usage. This matches Q2. - Hybrid Cloud allows firms to respond to many of the disadvantages of public Cloud, fitting the description provided for Q3. - A strategy of High-Performance Computing (HPC) involves a mix of private and 3rd party services, aligning with Q4. - A cluster is where a group of computers acts as one, fitting Q5's description. - An HPC architecture dedicates computing resources to a specific customer, matching the description in Q6. - Big Data involves highly complex data sets, which fits Q7. - True or False: A VPN allows firms to extend their network to outside data centers using internet connections. The answer is indeed true for Q8. - Firms have full control of their data when using Private Cloud, aligning with Q9's description. - Key components of HPC include Networking, Clusters, and Computing Data storage Architecture, which fits the descriptions provided for Q10. Regarding module 4 quiz answers: - Bare-metal computing involves installing software products directly on physical hardware, matching Q1's description. - True or False: Bare-metal computing allows the hardware to be used. The answer is indeed true for this characteristic mentioned in Q2. Efficient computing by more users is based on a structure called a pod, where admins can create virtual templates of VM images. There are multiple fixed costs associated with this approach. No virtualization is used in this method. Running Virtual Machines (VMs) makes better use of existing hardware, making it true or false? With a VM, multiple copies of the VM images can be made, each with its own unique IP address, host ID, and Docker virtual template. Containers are 100% independent from each other, offering a PaaS product that provides virtualized operating system environments. Container orchestration products automate application deployment, scaling, and maintenance, also serving as an IaaS. On-premises Computing is characterized by the firm controlling all hardware, being private or public, or hybrid, delivering computing services on its own network. Edge Computing brings computing services physically closer to customers, allowing for low latency and running software applications while keeping responsiveness critical in gaming and IoT. The cloud uses one or more virtual machines or hypervisors to execute software products. Azure is a Microsoft product offering Linux and Windows OS computing, as well as packages for different-sized firms. AWS's Amazon Machine Image (AMI) enables teams to template running servers and copy templated images. AWS offers various types of computing services, including IaaS, PaaS, FaaS, and SaaS. Google Cloud Platform (GCP) provides cloud services such as IaaS, PaaS, and Faas, listing over 100 products under its brand. IBM Cloud offers a range of cloud services, including IaaS, SaaS, PaaS, Private Cloud, Virtual Private Cloud, Hybrid Cloud, and virtualization services for DevOps. Data analytics, mobile desktops, and artificial intelligence are major offerings of the IBM Cloud. SalesForce's primary product type is Customer Relationship Management (CRM) software, with numerous consoles providing cloud services, including development environments and tools designed to integrate with other SalesForce products. Q1: Serverless Computing is an expansion of _____. Q2: False; Pricing for Serverless Computing is based on the service, not the runtime computing time used. Q3: Trade-offs of Serverless Computing include mobility problems due to proprietary provider standards, limited performance, and restricted resources. Q4: Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT) creates an operating environment equivalent to an operating network and is based on a network of computers. Q5: Hashing converts data into a fixed-length string, allowing detection of tampering or hacking. Q6: True options for distributed applications include DApps can run as web or mobile apps, nodes can be deployed as needed, and they are ideal for Cloud computing. Q7: The answer is Artificial Intelligence (AI). Q8: False; AI learning does not require vast amounts of data storage. Q9: Internet of Things (IoT) technology forms the foundation of smart devices and automated devices. Q10: Azure IoT Insights provides real-time metrics on IoT solutions and identifies vulnerabilities.